

The Children's Newspaper, Week Ending January 26, 1946

# MANKIND'S GREATEST PRIZES

WELCOMING the delegates of the United Nations Organisation to London, the King, in clear and challenging phrases, made it plain that the rights both of nations and individuals cannot exist and stand secure unless nations and individuals alike are members of an ordered society. Such rights can only be fully enjoyed when they are recognised as part of a common interest in which we all share. This, in His Majesty's words, is one of "the splendid prizes now offered to mankind" which cannot be won "without effort and sacrifice."

The Prime Minister underlined His Majesty's words by proclaiming his belief that the nations will "make the United Nations Organisation a success. We must and will succeed."

What are the splendid prizes now offered to mankind? First, a new chance to create an ordered, peaceful world—to do what the men of twenty-five years ago tried to do, but only partially succeeded in doing. Mankind then had the same prize within their grasp, but it slipped from them through national selfishness and false pride and unwillingness to co-operate. We enter a new day in London, 1946, where the glory of a second chance is displayed for all men to see, and hopes are high because the co-operation in Uno of those great world powers, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is a prize already secured. These two vast groupings of the world's peoples are now the mainspring of our hope for the future. These great peoples are among the inspirers and, indeed, inventors of Uno, and upon them will largely depend the success of the new enterprise.

THERE is a second splendid prize offered to mankind, of making one family of the isolated, individual units of the nations. Along that faith we have been painfully moving in spite of the setbacks of war and desolation. This prize is nothing less than the dream of "one family under heaven." The cynics have declared it a vain hope, and the pessimists have denied the possibility of securing this prize; but the ordinary man goes on believing and striving for it. The establishment of Uno is this generation's

instalment in the age-long payments of endeavour and sacrifice, in order that some day this splendid prize would fall into the keeping of mankind.

To win this splendid prize, this Federation of the World, Uno needs, in the Prime Minister's words, "the support not only of governments but of the masses of the people throughout the world. They must understand that we are building a defence for the common people . . . freedom from fear . . . the delivery of mankind from the peril of want. Should there be a third world war the long upward progress towards civilisation may be halted for generations and the work of myriads of men and women through the centuries be brought to naught."

For the most splendid prize of all is universal and permanent peace. The whole world yearns for it, and the whole world turns to Uno in confidence and expectation that along the trail it now blazes through the entangled webs of world relationships it may at last discover this jewel beyond price.

PEACE will be a discovery as well as a prize. It must be worked for as well as hoped for, and great sacrifices must be made for it. Peace will come out of a reborn world comradeship in which the splendid prizes will go to those who serve, to those who care for their fellowmen and who see the world family not as a vain dream, but as a working possibility in such a world as this.

The whole world has acclaimed the first meeting of the United Nations Assembly in London. The spirit of universal good will and harmony in which it has opened has given overwhelming proof, if it were needed, of mankind's prime wish to leave behind for ever the evils of national rivalries and bitterness and to march forward into a blessed era of Peace on Earth. In that spirit the men of Uno have entered on their noble task of winning the great prizes now offered to mankind. And all mankind watches them, instilled with new hope—in the words of Laurence Binyon:

*The cares we hugged drop out of vision,  
Our hearts with deeper thoughts dilate,  
We step from days of sour division  
Into the grandeur of our fate.*

## SARAH JANE ENDS HER TRAVELS

ONE of England's oldest Quakers, Sarah Jane Lury, died at her home at Clevedon, Somerset, on January 3, when she was nearly 99. During her long life she travelled in America, Canada, and New Zealand. In her middle nineties she made the shorter but still enterprising journey to South Wales in order to nurse and keep house for a sick niece. Sarah Jane was taken to Friends Meetings by her mother when she was so small that she could sit on the matting at her mother's feet. Her little Quaker bonnet gave her much trouble. Meetings in those days usually lasted an hour and a half, and Friends then made no special provision for children. But even at the age of six Sarah Jane was impressed.

When she grew up her father gave her some property, to teach her how to manage money, and she used some of her "riches" to visit cousins in Florida. Soon after this another woman friend

asked Sarah Jane Lury to join her in visits to American Friends—one of those missions of friendship which individual Quakers used to undertake even more frequently than today. The two women "travelled hard" in Kansas, going to Red Indian centres as well as to American Meetings, and on one occasion nursing their sick host and his wife and preparing a meal also for Red Indian guests who came in their war-paint.

She next went to New Zealand, and when the companion whom she found there to accompany her on visits to very isolated Friends fell ill on the way, Sarah Jane nursed her for ten days and nights before anyone could arrive to relieve her. On a later visit to New Zealand she helped to start a hostel for women students.

At home again Sarah Jane Lury kept shop, organised temperance work, typed letters advocating social reform, and "did the thing that was nearest" all the time, up to the very last.

## Call of the South

AN English lady who has for years made her home in South Africa, and comes back to this country from time to time, declares each time she arrives that nothing will ever tempt her again from her beloved England. As time passes, however, she begins to notice that our weather can be a little trying. At the end of six weeks she also discovers that the servant problem here is perplexing to one who in South Africa had such cheerful and abundant domestic help. As the third month ebbs she dreams of African friends, and of sunlight; and "I really must go home," she says at last, "home" being on the southern side of the equator.

She is going again now; but she will come back. Her friends will know her moods and methods. They know she will return to England in a year or two, to undergo precisely the same succession of emotions and resolutions, making her 12,000 mile out-and-home holiday journey as unerringly as a valiant migrant bird.

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### January Lambs

These early lambs, photographed at Lyth, Westmorland, will be carefully tended through the cold weather.

## THE JOURNEYS OF A SILVER CUP

A SILVER communion cup which has now come to rest at Livingstone House, headquarters of the London Missionary Society, has been used by Christians in three generations, and in two far-distant lands.

The cup was made by Malagasy workers for David Griffiths, pioneer missionary in Madagascar. It was used by some of the first Malagasy Christians, who shortly afterwards suffered an intense persecution. But when David Griffiths left the island he took the cup with him, and gave it to his daughter Margaret as a wedding present.

Margaret's husband was Griffith John, missionary to China, and to China the cup went, to be used at the first Communion Service in Hankow. The cup next passed to Mary, Griffith John's daughter, who married another missionary in China, Charles George Sparham. His work lay in the hostile province of Hunan, and on one occasion the communion cup was used at a service held by night on a boat on the river.

On the death of Charles Sparham the cup was given to the Mission House, but it is only lately that its story of many memories has been traced.

## Planes Link Australian Ranches

WE described in a recent CN how an airman was helping to link people over the desolate Northern Territory of Australia with the outside world, and now comes news of how the great cattle stations scattered over the wide open spaces of North Western Australia are being served regularly by planes.

There are about 22 very large cattle stations and to reach them planes have to fly over an area about 450 miles long and 340 miles wide. Each station consists of thousands of acres of

land. The planes, which are flown by an aviation company, make fortnightly visits carrying mail, urgent supplies, and passengers. At three of the places visited, Forrest River, Drysdale, and Kunmunya, there are mission stations where the Aborigines are cared for.

No longer need the people in these lonely stations feel entirely cut off from the world for months on end. It is hoped that soon transport planes will enable more of the wild parts of Australia to be settled.



## 2 UNO GETS TO WORK

THE United Nations have got to work with a will, and, up to the time of writing, have shown a spirit of give and take that promises conspicuous success in the vital tasks before them.

"Those who place the interests of particular groups above the interests of the Motherland do not represent the interests of the people. History will by-pass them and pursue its own course."

These wise words were the comment of the chief Russian delegate to Uno, Mr Vyshinsky, on the political situation in Bulgaria; and, substituting the word "world" for "Motherland," we have the ideal at which every delegate, nay, every citizen, of the United Nations must aim.

M. Spaak, Belgium's Foreign Minister, who was chosen as President of Uno, put this truth in other words in his opening address:

"We must not be here as 51 delegates from 51 different countries, whose only purpose is to add up 51 national interests. If we do this nothing will come out of our work. We must have a feeling that we are 51 delegations to the same assembly, which collectively represents the interest of the whole. If we can create that kind of spirit, and if we can practise what I regard as the two cardinal virtues of international meetings—that is to say, good faith and good will—if we are able to apply certain simple but important rules of procedure, I have no doubt our work will succeed."

The President referred to the sacrifices made by millions of people during the war, and he concluded his address.

"For years these millions suffered, endured, and sacrificed, and they now ask for their reward. The reward for which they ask is peace, peace just and durable, and that we must bring them."

## Magna Carta Comes Home

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL'S copy of Magna Carta is coming home from America, where it has been for nearly seven years. The precious historic document was lent to the United States in 1939 for exhibition at the New York World's Fair, and it was not returned when the exhibition was over because of the hazards of war.

At the ceremony of handing back Lincoln's Magna Carta to the British Minister at Washington, Dr Evans, the Congress Librarian, said: "We are returning to you a document, but we retain a doctrine."

## RADIO NATURE PARLIAMENT

WE commend to all young radio listeners a new feature, The Children's Hour Nature Parliament, which begins on Tuesday, January 22.

Boys and girls are invited to send questions about Nature, and a team of experts will answer a selection of them. This new feature is not exactly on the Brains Trust principle, as the questions will be seen beforehand and the answers checked before replies are given.

L. Hugh Newman, an authority on insect life, is one of the two resident members of this "Parliament." The other is Lieutenant-Commander Peter Scott, son of the famous explorer, who is an expert on birds.

## Eighty Years Young

"WE must give youth, with its vision and faith in aviation, a chance of making its contribution."

The words were those of Sir Frederick Handley Page, but he was speaking as president of the oldest aviation body in the world. The Royal Aeronautical Society, which has just been celebrating its 80th birthday, was concerned with the problem of heavier-than-air flying-machines for nearly 40 years before the first men flew in one. At the birthday dinner held in Guildhall, London, a telegram was read from Orville Wright, who, with his brother Wilbur, made the first flight in an aeroplane. He recalled that, previous to that flight, the Royal Aeronautical Society was the only body devoting itself mainly to heavier-than-air flight.

In 1868, two years after it was formed, the society held an exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and a prize of £100 which it offered for an engine-driven model was won by John Stringfellow. The model was flown suspended from a wire, for the Palace authorities would not allow a free flight! In 1881 the society was discussing the problems of flight at the speed of sound, and in 1886 a lecture was given on jet propulsion! The former has not quite been solved, and jet-propulsion has only recently become an accomplished fact.

This youngster of 80 years is still very much concerned with the future of flight in all its aspects. At the dinner in London Sir Frederick Handley Page said that the society must ensure that anyone with the brains to make a real addition to our knowledge of aviation should have the chance to be trained and come into the aeronautical industry. He then added the remark about youth, already quoted.

It is the privilege of age to look back and talk with pride of past accomplishments. It is the privilege of youth to look forward with imagination and determine the way things shall go. The Royal Aeronautical Society is a happy combination of age and youth.

## THE RADAR BUOY

AFTER months of painstaking research Manchester engineers have perfected a new type of buoy, which cannot be submerged by any action of the tides. Depending on radar for its operation, it has been nicknamed the "Jellyfish," and may well revolutionise navigation in coastal waters because it can automatically reveal itself over a considerable area by radio. Radar apparatus in ships will enable its exact position to be located.

The "Jellyfish" has none of the deficiencies of the ordinary seamarker buoy which is only useful within telescopic range, and is restricted by adverse weather.

Special light-weight batteries provide both high and low tension for the radar equipment on the new buoy. A receiver-transmitter, on receipt of a radio signal from a ship, converts that signal into a greatly magnified version and enables the ship to locate its position in relation to the buoy.

## WORLD NEWS REEL

A RECENT MOSCOW broadcast stated that a Russian scientist, Professor Myasnikov, is developing a typewriter which is worked by voice dictation. Vowel and consonant sounds create electrical impulses which set the keys in motion.

French films, in which the dialogue is respoken in English and synchronised with the lip movements of the players are to be shown in many British cinemas.

Following the dissolution of the Belgian Parliament by the Premier, M. van Acker, one of the chief issues in the election campaign is the future of King Leopold.

A transport conference of 23 nations was recently held with the aim of restoring Europe's inland waterways.

The first boat direct from London since the war has moored in the Seine at Paris.

One of the worst droughts ever known in South Africa was broken recently by rainfall as crowds filled the churches in response to the Government's appeal for national prayers for rain.

## HOME NEWS REEL

At a recent fire in London firemen for the first time used short-wave radio sets strapped to their backs—"walkie-talkies"—to keep in contact with the control car.

When the home of Mrs Oran at Waltham Abbey caught fire recently, the occupants were saved by the cat jumping on its mistress's bed and waking her by meowing.

A service in Welsh will be held at St Paul's Cathedral, London, for the jubilee celebrations of the National Welsh Festival on February 28.

Britain's latest and largest air liner, the Avro Tudor II, can carry 65 passengers for a flight of 1200 miles. It weighs 33 tons and has four 1850 h.p. Rolls-Royce Merlin engines.

A telephone service between Britain and the Sudan has been opened.

At a British textiles exhibition in London recently table damasks made from glass were among the fabrics shown. This exhibition, organised by the British Institute of Adult Education, will tour England.

THE Miners' Welfare Commission have established near Nottingham a model colliery, with trucks and up-to-date machinery, as a training school for boys.

Dawden Colliery, Seaham Harbour, beat its 1945 target by nearly 10,000 tons with a grand total of 607,245 tons.

## YOUTH NEWS REEL

THE Cornwell Decoration has been awarded to 15-year-old Patrol-Leader Brian Wilfred Tapp, of the 1st Horeham (Sussex) Scout Group, for his great fortitude and cheerfulness after being severely burnt by a phosphorus bomb.

Scout Gerald Regan, of the 6th Acton Scout Troop, who is a soloist in the choir of St Gabriel's Church, Acton, to which the Troop is attached, recently broadcast in The Children's Hour.

A Scout of the 3rd Cleethorpes Troop, now serving with the R.A.F. in Germany, always wears his Scout belt. This was noticed by some pre-war German Scouts who had hiked across England to attend the Jamboree in 1929 at

THERE has been a heat wave in Australia (where it is now summer), and at Sydney the temperature recently went up to 103 degrees.

During the war in Guernsey secret listeners to the BBC took telephone earphones from kiosks and houses to fit them to crystal wireless sets dropped by the R.A.F. These "honourable thieves," as the Guernsey telephone department calls them, have now been asked to return the parts.

On a recent Saturday Mr Peter Fraser received in London 8 lbs of strawberries picked in New Zealand on the previous Tuesday.

Castle Mountain in the Canadian Rockies, near Banff, has been renamed Mount Eisenhower.

Albania, recently declared a republic, has been recognised by the Powers.

A 75-foot-long dinosaur has been unearthed at Goyaz in Brazil.

Austria is now among the world's sovereign states as a result of her recognition by Britain, the U.S., Russia, and France.

Furniture made from sawdust is a likely development in the near future, states a Midland furniture expert.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, who will be 61 in March, has announced that he will attempt this year to beat his own water-speed record of 141.7 m.p.h. which he established with the Bluebird in 1939.

Thurso, most northerly harbour on Britain's mainland, is to be re-opened as a seaport by dredging the Thurso River mouth and other works. For many years used only for small fishing boats, it was at one time the chief trade port between Scandinavia and Scotland.

Bristol is to have prefabricated shops.

With help from the Nuffield Trust, Scotland is to have a nursing recruitment service similar to England's.

Students of London University censored letters in 192 languages during the war.

A submarine cable 49 miles long was taken by the G.W.R. from London to Cardiff for shipment to Malta.

The last nurse to be trained by Florence Nightingale, Mrs Jennie Cloes of Offenham, Worcestershire, has died at 93.

A plan for a village war memorial hall sketched on a piece of wallpaper by an 18-year-old draughtsman, Peter Clark of Loxden, near Colchester, may be adopted by his village.

Arrowe Park, near Birkenhead, and had stayed for a week-end at the headquarters of the Cleethorpes Troop.

THE Scout Gilt Cross has been awarded to Patrol-Second Harry Jones, of the 230th Manchester Troop, for his gallantry in rescuing a small boy from drowning in a canal.

Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, is attending a Guide Conference at Havana on February 4, and after the Conference she will lecture for the British Council on the Scout and Guide Movements in Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Mexico.

In Jamaica and Trinidad there are about 6000 Scouts, and there are also many Guide companies.



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## THE TOWER RAVENS

A CN correspondent has written to remind us of another popular sight awaiting visitors to the re-opened Tower of London—the Tower ravens.

The ability to reproduce human speech is not confined to the parrot, for it has its rivals in the raven, jackdaw, and other members of the crow family. London was at one time a haunt of the raven, and although today he is rarely seen, there are still a few at the Tower of London, where they have always been regarded as regimental mascots.

For many years these birds have been given choice titbits by the officers, and it is amusing to see them strutting up and down the parade greens with erect gait while they give the fullest expression to their imitative faculty by exclaiming, "Shun!" "Form Fours!" or "Stand Easy!" much to the amusement of the visitors but often the embarrassment of the soldiers on parade.

## COTTON TOWN'S THEATRE SEASON

THERE is a happy state of affairs at Burnley, where theatre-goers are at present enjoying a fourteen weeks' season of operas, plays, and musical comedies. This is the outcome of the wartime work of CEMA, in conjunction with the Sadler's Wells Opera Company and the Old Vic, who after suffering from the blitz made their headquarters during 1940 in Burnley. This first peacetime season reflects credit on their pioneer work in North Lancashire.

For the opening weeks of this season, the full company of the Carl Rosa Opera Company have included many firm favourites in their present repertoire: Madame Butterfly, Cavalleria Rusticana, La Tosca, Il Trovatore, and The Tales of Hoffman.

Following the operas come eight plays, works by famous authors such as J. B. Priestley and Walter Greenwood. The final month is devoted to musical comedies, including Floradora, The Gipsy Princess, and Old Chelsea.

## THE LOST CITY OF THE DESERT

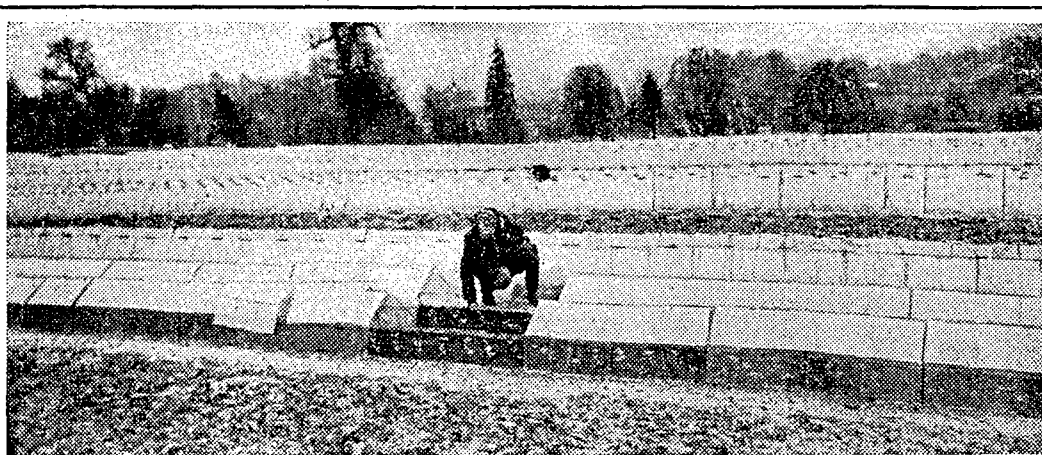
A CITY and a fabled castle have been found by Soviet archaeologists in the Central Asian deserts of the Kazakhstan Republic. The city is some 1500 years old, and many of its arched, two-storied buildings were in such good condition that they were entered without undue excavation.

The ruins of Barak-Tan castle were found in the same area. About this castle there is a legend that after the local ruler had died a dragon named Barak occupied it. The legend was so generally accepted that tribesmen never ventured near the castle.

## FINDING TIME

ABOUT three years ago a Yorkshire farmer, Mr F. Cookman, of Brandesburton, near Driffield, was ploughing a field when his English lever watch slipped out of his pocket, disappeared down a deep furrow, and was not recovered.

Recently, however, a fellow-villager was picking potatoes and unearthed a mud-coated object which turned out to be the lost watch. After being carefully cleaned and wound up, the watch ticked away as soundly as ever.



**Jack Frost Keep Out!** Well protected by glass, young lettuce plants are seen here thriving at a nursery at St Ann's Hill, Chertsey.

## MERCY FLIGHT

A FEW days ago a plane took off from an airfield near Ottawa on an errand of mercy. The Canadian pilot had on board 4000 million units of penicillin, to assist Poland in fighting epidemics and disease.

When this mercy plane had reached Prestwick Airport, Scotland, the precious cargo was transferred to another plane and flown on to Warsaw.

The Polish people will have reason to bless the name of Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, and his associates, for Poland is in dire need, and the wonderful mould will do much to lessen their sickness.

## A GIANT BRITISH MICROSCOPE

ONE of the latest marvels of modern science, an electron microscope nine feet high, through which an object one-millionth of an inch in size can be seen, was on view to the public at a recent exhibition at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

This wonderful new microscope is British made and was manufactured by Metro-Vickers. Containing 53 radio valves, several dry batteries and transformers, the instrument has an involved system of switches and, but for lens aberrations, it would be possible, it is thought, to see through it the structure of the atom.

The exhibition at which it was shown with other scientific instruments and apparatus was arranged by the Physical Society.

## WHERE THE FLOWERS WENT

MANY gifts of lovely bunches of chrysanthemums placed in the chancel of St Paul's Church at Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, had been mysteriously disappearing during the last few weeks. Policemen were called in to keep night watch, and they soon found out the cause—hordes of rats were seen carrying off flower after flower to their holes.



## A Young Genius

Blanchette Tarjus, the 13-year-old French schoolgirl who was recently called back seven times by the audience at a London Philharmonic concert. Blanchette had played Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E minor.

## NO MAN'S LAND

THE Pedestrians' Association have suggested that all new highways should have white or yellow safety strips, rising about two inches above the road surface, between the pavement and the roadway. The strips would serve as a kind of no man's land, and it is claimed to be an easy matter to lay them.

## LONDON'S HEALTH

THE welfare of London's children has a prominent place in the interim report for 1944 of Sir Allen Daley, LCC Medical Officer of Health.

Sir Allen says that during 1944 the great majority of London's schoolchildren were better fed than they were in 1938. When London's children were evacuated in 1939, many complaints of the children's condition were received, but there was no recurrence of such complaints when the second evacuation took place in 1944. This is clear evidence of the good care which was taken of London children while the capital was enduring the enemy's blows.

Another interesting fact in the report is that London's birthrate steadily increased during the years of war.

## THINNING OUT THE FORESTS

ALTHOUGH many of Scotland's beautiful tree-clad uplands were greatly depleted during the war new forests are rising to replace the timber belts which were cleared.

Using uncanny foresight, Scottish foresters planted vast areas of new timber lands 30 years ago, and the new forests, not yet mature, are now ready for thinning out. The first to be thinned, by felling trees to allow others to develop is in Stirlingshire, where foresters and lumber-jills have started work.

The new Scottish forests are well planned, for before the young firs were planted birch trees were set to grow on the forest borders in order to protect the firs from gales.

## AUTOMATIC RAIN

NEWS comes from Australia of an irrigation system which is fully automatic in applying stored water to provide the correct moisture content for any crop. It has been invented and used for ten months by an Australian engineer.

It has always been a problem in a dry season to know when to apply water to such crops as tobacco and vegetables. By the most elementary mechanical methods the new apparatus gauges when the earth requires water to obtain the best growths, and turns it on. It has no electricity or motors, and there are no complicated gadgets.

During a demonstration an acre of land received the equivalent of 15 points of rain, and the spraying system would not come on again until that water had dried out of the earth. The cost of the complete installation will be well within the reach of the average farmer. Ample supplies of water, applied the right way, it is stated, could increase by fifty times the value of land now worth only £1 an acre.

## DOWN LAMBETH WAY

A REPORT prepared for His Majesty's Council of the Duchy of Cornwall refers to the "mixture of blitz and blight" on the ancient Duchy estates in North Lambeth and Southwark. After consultation with the LCC a plan has been put forward for a new lay-out of 459 acres of these estates, including the famous Lambeth Walk, where a shopping centre and a covered-in market are proposed.

Except for a certain new road, the Duchy's scheme accords with the main principles of the County of London Plan, one of the most important proposals being that for a central park, incorporating the Mary Harmsworth Park, which Lord Rothermere gave to the people of Southwark in memory of his mother.

A community centre, restaurant, dance hall, gymnasium, and swimming pool are other features of the plan.

## BLITZ-REVEALED TREASURES

MORE Roman remains have been discovered in Canterbury as a result of bomb damage. Work carried out on a bomb site in the City recently led to the discovery of two sections of a tessellated pavement, one of those beautifully worked mosaic stone floors which the Romans built in their houses. This pavement formed the floor of two rooms in what was a large house, probably in the third century, in Durovernum, as the Romans called Canterbury.

## HELP FOR UNKNOWN COMPOSERS

WITH the greater opportunities for musical education now available there are more young people than ever who aspire to compose music of their own. But their anxiety is how to secure recognition for their compositions, especially if they are on an ambitious scale.

The London Philharmonic Orchestra have adopted a scheme to help these unknown composers. They have appointed an advisory panel who will read original orchestral works submitted to them; and if they are of exceptional merit these new works will be played by the LPO at their concerts.



**Where Frost is Welcome** A recent cold snap gladdened the hearts of these young ice-lovers on Rushmere Pond, Wimbledon.





### Unrra Babies

This Czechoslovakian Unrra worker, Greta Fischerova, is tending two-year-old homeless orphans at the Kloster Indersdorf Haven where the babies are given vitamin foods and sun-ray treatment.

## To Help THE COAL INDUSTRY

A MINING Staff College is among the proposals set out by Dr R. W. Revans, the Mining Association's Director of Recruitment, Education, and Training, in a report which he has made on the Survey of the Coal Mining Industry. The report (prepared before the introduction of the new Bill) is now in the hands of the Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr Shinwell. The objects of this residential Staff College would be to promote the interchange of ideas, knowledge, and experience between members of the senior executive staffs, and to provide an opportunity for creative influence from outside the industry. Dr Revans proposes that all the colliery managers in future should be encouraged to take a degree in mining subjects.

There is a temptation, writes Dr Revans, to describe the conditions in coal mining in lurid and sensational terms. A more dispassionate presentation of the problems and background of the industry would be more accurate and more in the national interest.

Dr Revans says that it is of no use making elaborate plans for boys entering the coal-mining industry unless they are recruited in sufficient numbers, and enter it willingly, with the knowledge that the industry offers them interesting and well-paid employment, with reasonable prospects of advancement and fair recognition of ability.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Mineworkers have also sent to Mr Shinwell their suggestions for encouraging recruits to join the industry (although it would seem more appropriate that such suggestions should be put before the new Coal Board which is to come into existence under the Nationalisation of the Mines Bill now before Parliament).

The Mineworkers' Union in their 12-point plan emphasise the points, as did the coal-owners, that the industry must be made attractive if young people are to be persuaded to become miners, and that these young recruits must be carefully trained. Among the points the Union make are: the introduction of new safety laws; the restoration of the seven-hour-day for underground workers, and the introduction of a 40-hour-week for surface workers; miners to have two consecutive weeks' holiday a year, and pensions for miners who are unable to follow their employment after they are 55 years of age.

The Union also point out that in the past new miners were generally the sons of miners; but this method of recruitment cannot be depended on in the future, so that if young people from outside the mining community are to be attracted to the industry, coal mining conditions must be made at least as attractive as those offered in other industries.

## Teaching American History

MORE and more is being heard of the need for teaching American history in our schools. Our school time-tables are very full, we know, but to understand the American people we must know their history, as they must know ours.

Professor Hale Bellot, Commonwealth Fund Professor of American History in the University of London, told the Historical Association the other evening that America's history should be presented to British scholars in broad terms, not beginning with the history of American politics,

but with a history of migration and settlement, of humble human endeavour, and frequent human error.

Professor Bellot said that one of the outstanding features of America's historical development was that the emigrants had been supplied and kept moving by European capital, in addition to money supplied by some of the American States, and that, in return, the settlers had sent back vast quantities of raw materials which formed the basis of new industries in Europe.

Thus it was a two-way benefit.

## Film Story and History

THE Bandit of Sherwood Forest is a story of the son of Robin Hood—or at least the Hollywood conception of this favourite of British childhood, writes the C N Film Correspondent. But if it lacks the authenticity of English as it is spoken this side of the Atlantic and if the merry greenwood is a little brown—possibly from the Californian sun—and Robin Hood is called Robinhood, it is still quite a thrilling film to watch.

It has a crooked High Sheriff (the Regent Pembroke), galloping horses, and an oppressed heir (little Henry III), and lots of fancy bow-shooting. I was disappointed with Friar Tuck and Littlejohn, for they seemed to lack the dignity always associated with these two staunch characters, but you should enjoy these adventures under the shady boughs of Sherwood Forest.

With this feature film are recommended two really excellent documentary shorts, which have just been generally released for showing in the provinces. The first, India Strikes, has been made by Butchers' Films, and depicts India's rise from a country totally unprepared for hostilities, with ninety per cent of her population engaged in agriculture, to one girded and ready in the face of threats from East and West. It shows the amazing adaptability of the sons of India in the factories, in the air, on land, and at sea. It is a great tribute to a great people and a good British film.

The second, The Mosquito, is produced by M G M British, and will have special interest for all A T C personnel and students of aircraft construction. It is in fact the story which can now be told of the Mosquito, the bomber with fighter speed. Its creation, improvements, and its exploits from 1938 to its present-day entry into the world of civil aviation under its new name, The Dove, are shown in detail, with a good explanatory commentary.

## WORLD CITIZENS OF TOMORROW

IN 400 public and secondary schools throughout the land there are 2000 senior boys and girls who will probably agree that the most memorable part of their Christmas holidays was spent in attending lectures.

The 2000 came to London for a series of lectures arranged by the Council for Education in World Citizenship. For four mornings they listened to talks by men and women who make the news, people like Sir Lawrence Bragg speaking on Atomic Energy, Sir John Anderson on The Way to Economic Recovery, Mr Aneurin Bevan on Health Services in Britain, Miss K. D. Courtney, who was at the San Francisco Conference, on the Charter of the United Nations, and other speakers on a variety of subjects. In the afternoons the boys and girls met in small groups to discuss what they had heard in the mornings.

And the discussions are likely to continue long into this term, for many of the young enthusiasts will be starting conferences and discussion groups in their schools and youth clubs.

## EDITOR'S TABLE

### Whatever the Weather!

OUR ancestors examined the barometer with great care on St Paul's Day (January 25) for it was formerly believed that the weather on that day determined the country's fortunes for the following year. An old rhyme declared:

*If St Paul's Day be fair and clear*

*It does betide a happy year;*

*But if it chance to snow or rain*  
*Then will be dear all kinds of grain;*

*If clouds or mists do dark the sky*

*Great store of beasts and birds shall die;*

*And if the winds do fly aloft*

*Then war shall vex the Kingdom oft.*

The C N trusts that whether there is wind or not on St Paul's Day this year, war will never again vex this or any other Kingdom.

### A Living Memorial

ALTHOUGH the guns have long been silent, the effects of war are still so much with us in Britain that consideration of a national war memorial is perhaps a little premature. But when the time comes it is to be hoped that the decision will be to make it a living memorial.

South Africa has already made such a decision. The Union's war memorial is to take the form of a health foundation for the benefit of the whole population and giving special attention to the coloured peoples.

Surely there could be no nobler memorial to the glorious dead than this.

### JUST AN IDEA

*In Aristotle's wise words, Education is an ornament in prosperity, and a refuge in adversity.*

## CARRY ON

### NOW IS THE TIME

YOUTH is the time to go flashing from one end of the world to the other both in mind and body; to try the manners of different nations; to hear the chimes at midnight; to see sunrise in town and country; to be converted at a revival; to circumnavigate the metaphysics, write halting verses, and run a mile to see a fire.

R. L. Stevenson

### A Lovely Vision

A LITTLE child, a limber elf,  
Singing, dancing to itself;  
A fairy thing with red round cheeks,  
That always finds and never seeks,  
Makes such a vision to the sight  
As fills a father's eyes with light.

Coleridge

## THE MENACE

THE chairman of the Royal Automobile Club, Mr Wilfred Andrews, has recently issued a statement on road accidents in which he says that our old-fashioned roads are not suited to present-day traffic. "A modern system of road planning is long overdue; accidents will continue until danger points are eliminated. This is a long-term policy, but a great deal can be done now to minimise dangers."

Mr Andrews then sets out fifteen proposals which he thinks would, if they were acted upon, reduce road accidents. These include the better siting of tram and bus stops, more guard rails at danger points, non-skid road surfaces, removing "blind spots," more attention

### Youth at

WHEN the great United Nations Conference opened in London, there were many people who lined up for the few seats available to the public.

First in the queue was a boy from Brighton, 18-year-old Gordon Fairchild, and he waited 15 hours for the privilege of witnessing the opening of a new chapter in the world's history. "I am a keen student of inter-

## Under the L

FISH totalling 119,550 stones were landed at Grimsby. Hard fare.

PETER WAN KN

A FARMER says his old horse teaches him patience. First horse we knew of that could play cards.

A BOTANIST develops better greens for American golfers. But other people like cabbage, too.

SOME people pride themselves on their common sense. Think it uncommon



If librarians as pa

## Mounta

TO myself, mountains are the beginning and the end of all natural scenery; in them, and in the forms of inferior landscape that lead to them, my affections are wholly bound up; and though I can look with happy admiration at the lowland flowers, and woods, and open skies, the happiness is tranquil and cold, like that of examining detached flowers in a conservatory, or reading a pleasant book; and if the scenery be resolutely level, insisting upon the declaration of its own flatness in all the detail of it, as in Holland, or Lincolnshire, or Central Lom-

### THE SPOKEN WORD

THE words of a man's mouth are as deep waters, and the wellspring of wisdom as a flowing brook... A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the snare of his soul.

Book of Proverbs



## OF THE ROADS

to rear lights and street lighting, better placing of pedestrian refuges at road junctions, and extension of the use of "courtesy cops."

Of necessity it must take time for all this to be accomplished, but the question of the roads must have high priority among the vast works that lie ahead. In the meantime, with the terrible figures of road casualties ever before us, we must all, pedestrians and road-users alike, know the rules of the road and respect them.

It is encouraging to note that road deaths last November, 481, were 53 fewer than in October, and 26 fewer than in November 1944. But the total is still one to shock the nation's conscience.

## the Door

national law," he told a newspaper man, "and I am particularly anxious to see how these statesmen from all parts of the world set about their task."

There are millions like Gordon Fairchild and it is the shape of their world that is being decided. There is something more than symbolic in the fact that Youth should be Number One to wait at the door.

## ditor's Table

PUCK  
TS TO  
OW



ians begin  
ge boys

AN artist is painting the Nazis at the Nuremberg trial. Not whitewashing them.

A MAN has been to Australia 95 times. Yet it cannot be said he has no staying power.

A BOY hopes to make a name for himself. Most of us get ours given to us.

AMERICAN women go out for bright colour. But do not put us in the shade.

## in Glory

bardy, it appears to me like a prison, and I cannot long endure it. But the slightest rise and fall in the road—a mossy bank at the side of a crag of chalk, with brambles at its brow, overhanging it—a ripple over three or four stones in the stream by the bridge, above all, a wild bit of ferny ground under a fir or two, looking as if, possibly, one might see a hill if one got to the other side of the trees, will instantly give me intense delight, because the shadow, or the hope, of the hills is in them.

John Ruskin

## The English Rose

THE lily has an air,  
And the snowdrop a grace,  
And the sweet-pea a way,  
And the heart's-ease a face—  
Yet there's nothing like the rose  
When she blows.

Christina Rossetti

## A Day of Peace

JANUARY 10 will stand out as a Red Letter Day in the story of peace, for not only did the first Assembly of the United Nations Organisation meet on that day but it was also the day on which was ordered the Cease Fire in China's long-drawn-out Civil War.

Twenty-six years earlier, on January 10, 1920, the League of Nations also held its first Assembly at Geneva.

## LENGTHENING DAYS

As the winter days pass, what joy there is in noting the slow but steady increase in their length. The fall of evening is becoming more and more delayed, and, with the longer days, Nature slightly stirs at the still distant call of spring and the "psalm of green days," as Quiller-Couch put it.

We knew well beforehand that this winter, following nearly six years of war, was going to be a time of great trial; but the first signs of lengthening days raise hopes of brighter things to come, of spring when "the year is in its greatest beauty."

Soon we shall be able to forget the darkness and the little ills, and take heart in the thought, and the prospect, of better times.

## Food For Thought

AN Indian scientist has carried out an interesting experiment. He fed three groups of rats on different diets. The first group had the natural food grown and eaten by Indian hill tribes; the second had the meagre and ill-balanced diet of the Bengali; and the third had food similar to that of well-to-do Europeans in peacetime.

The results were illuminating. The first group of rats grew fat and healthy, the second diseased and puny, and the third bad-tempered and quarrelsome!

## John the Baptist

THE last and greatest Herald of Heaven's King,  
Girt with rough skins, hies to the deserts wild,  
Among that savage brood the woods forth bring,  
Which he than man more harmless found, and mild.  
His food was locusts, and what young doth spring,  
With honey that from virgin hives distilled;  
Parched body, hollow eyes, some uncouth thing  
Made him appear, long since from earth exiled.  
There burst he forth: All ye whose hopes rely  
On God, with me amidst these deserts mourn;  
Repent, repent, and from old errors turn!  
—Who listened to his voice, obeyed his cry? [relent,  
Only the echoes, which he made Rung from their flinty caves,  
Repent! Repent!

William Drummond

## Open Wide the Gates

THAT large-hearted national institution, the Carnegie Trust, is preparing to do a generous and farseeing piece of constructive work which will give Britain another weapon in its educational armoury. For the next five years the Trust is to finance the work of the Bureau of Current Affairs—the ingenious wartime invention which stimulated the minds of men in the Army.

The Bureau believes that it is as important for the worker at the bench to be thinking as it is for him to be using his hands. He can work better if his mental equipment is in good order, and if around him is the stimulating companionship of those who are ready to discuss and argue.

This new campaign to reach Britain's factories and workshops with up-to-date information, with readable small books and pamphlets, and with leadership in discussion and debate is part of the much wider campaign of what is called adult education. It is a dull name for a lively undertaking in the new Britain. It means that learning does not stop when we leave school. It goes on as an endless and life-long process because there is always something new and startling to discover in this surprising world. Too often our minds are closed to the reception of new wonders because we have not exercised them in the rough-and-tumble of argument and debate.

So the CN wishes the new Bureau all power and good fortune in helping our people to take their minds out into the air for exercise.

## AUSTRIA IS REBORN

AUSTRIA, the country which has figured so much and for so long in the ups and downs of European politics, has been recognised by Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and France as an independent democratic State, with Dr Karl Renner as President; and full recognition has been accorded to the new Austrian Government, of which Herr Leopold Figl is the Chancellor.

The way in which the Austrian elections were conducted last November gave proof of the desire of the Austrian people, most of whom hated the Nazi regime and rejoiced in its downfall, to live and be governed in the democratic way.

The new Chancellor, who is the president of the Austrian People's Party, has called upon all Austrians to help in the tasks of reconstructing their shattered country and of making Austria a worthy State in the new Europe. One passage in Herr Figl's statement is of wider importance. Europe, he says, will have to renew its spiritual life, and the rule of hatred and intolerance will have to give way to the humanitarian spirit, to mutual comprehension, and the will for unity.

All men of good will hope that the fortunes of this land of beauty, art, and music, more a victim of her neighbours than an offender, are, at last, entering upon an era of real peace, concord, and prosperity.

## GRANDFATHER FROST ENTERTAINS

The highlight of the winter season for Moscow boys and girls is the great New Year's Party held in the vast House of Trade Unions. Here is an account of this year's party written by a lady who was present.

I ATTENDED an Animal Conference the other day. The guests of honour were Grandfather Frost and a Snow Maiden. A one-eyed monster, the terror of the forest, acted as chairman.

It sounds strange, but it is true. When "One-eye" shed his costume, however, we found him a nice person dressed in a blue suit and wearing horn-rimmed spectacles. Grandfather Frost was smooth-shaven, and the Snow Maiden was a charming girl, with her hair fashionably dressed. The bear, rabbits, fox, and wolf conversed in a most peaceable manner as they sat in the comfortable office of the Director of the House of Trade Unions.

In short, all these people were Moscow actors who had been invited to impersonate characters from fairy tales at the jolly New Year party given for Moscow children by the Trade Unions.

Even during the war New Year festivals were held for Soviet children. But in the first peace year the party was much more elaborate. Grandfather Frost, played by a well-known Moscow actor, greeted the little guests by a huge fir-tree in the Hall of Columns.

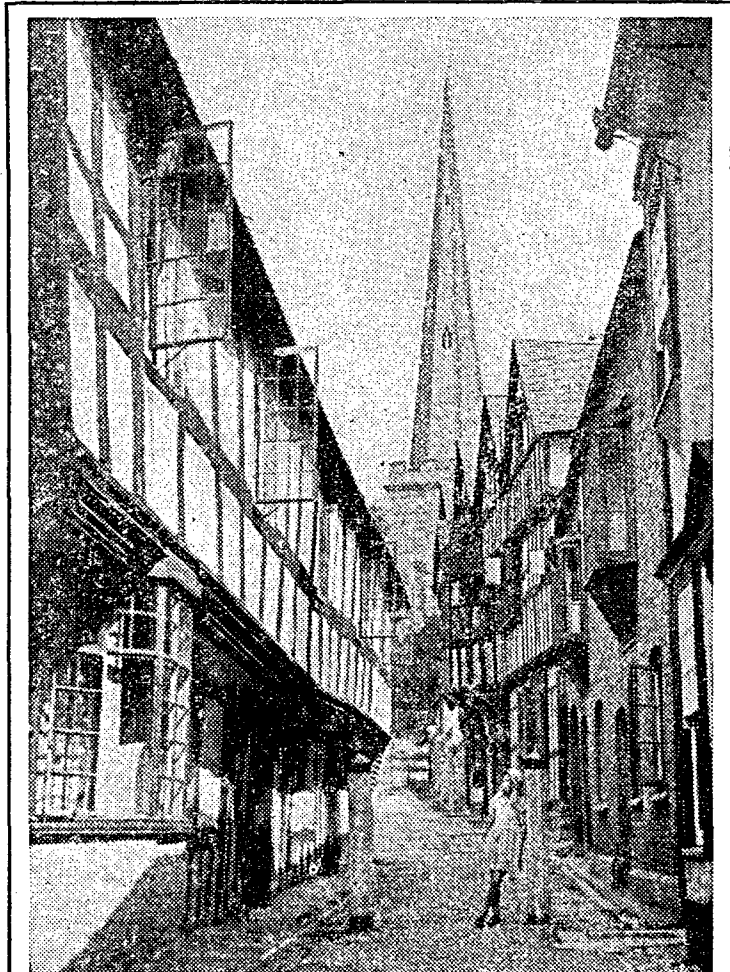
This Hall and other smaller ones are put at the entire disposal of the children during their winter holidays. In one of the smaller halls films are shown, and two others have been

equipped with swings and other attractions. In the other eight halls with their fairyland decorations the children play games, dance, are entertained by clowns, and slide down ice hills on to magic carpets.

In past years the New Year programmes at the Hall of Columns were arranged under such themes as Seasons of the Year, Dreams of Victory, and so on. This year it was called the Joy Festival, a merry carnival offering no end of fun and recreation. The "animals" mingled with the guests and took part in all the events. Two men played the part of a life-size camel, and a huge elephant and bears, wolves, fox, rabbit, and a cock sung, danced, and talked with the guests.

The camel was particularly amusing, as he wagged his head, winking very solemnly. The children also met their favourite Puss in Boots, accompanied by the most fascinating kitten. A giraffe, ostrich, and other inhabitants of the forests, desert, and jungle were also present.

Another highlight of the affair was Gulliver, who stalked over tiny model houses of Lilliput, which were put up in the Hall of Columns. Altogether the Soviet trade unions who provide this holiday treat spent more than three million roubles (roughly £140,000) to make it a really happy occasion for the kiddies.



THIS ENGLAND

Picturesque houses in old Ledbury, Herefordshire



## TRAINING INDIA'S WOMEN DOCTORS

THIRTY years ago Dr Ida Scudder, an American doctor, founded a small medical school at Vellore, in South India, to train Indian women doctors. Dr Scudder believed that if India's women were to have efficient medical attention they must get it through Indian women doctors. During the thirty years over three hundred women have qualified as doctors.

Now Vellore is planning to build a hospital with over 600 patients so that its doctors, who will qualify for the M B and B S degrees, will have a great institution in which to practise.

As part of the planning special emphasis is laid upon the following lines of development, with anticipation that each will make a special contribution to medical services in India and beyond.

There is to be established a chair of Rural Medicine. In no medical college is rural medicine, especially preventive medicine in the villages, stressed, and this is one of the chief advantages of a college situated as Vellore is, in a country area. Vellore has been well known for its roadside work. This will continue, and will be further developed; but it is also planned to establish a complete rural unit concentrating on a group of villages, bringing to them an adequate medical, social, and preventive programme.

From Vellore most of the Christian medical missions in India get their women doctors and nurses. So this school serves a vital purpose. Vellore offers training in leprosy, mental diseases, tuberculosis, and infectious diseases. In the future its students will have to reach even a higher standard than previously and will be on the same level of ability as doctors in Britain.

The total scheme involves a capital expenditure of £210,000 for building requirements alone, and an annual income of £48,600. In response to the appeal for the establishment of this college, twenty-four missionary societies in Britain, America, and Canada have already made grants to the capital fund and have pledged their support through annual contributions. It is one of the largest co-operative ventures ever to be undertaken by Christian missions. The churches in America have undertaken to provide two-thirds of capital and upkeep. The churches in India have already raised £4000 and hope to raise an additional £8000 within the next twelve months.

### An Anglo-American

THE unique distinction of being British amiships and American fore and aft is held by the British cruiser Argonaut, which has recently served in Far Eastern and Australian waters.

In the Central Mediterranean, in 1942, German torpedoes blew off her bows and part of her stern, including the rudder and two propellers. The Royal Navy took the cripple to Algiers and Gibraltar, and from there across the Atlantic. In the Philadelphia naval yard 59 feet of new bow was fitted, and 123 feet aft.

## The Children's Village

IN Zurich there is an architect named Hans Fischli who loves children very much and planned a children's village, the first of its kind in the world. He hoped that the Swiss Government would find the money for him to build it, near Zurich, but they would not.

Yet, as he has said, it would cost no more than a single bomber-plane. It was for war-orphaned of the stricken Continent, a tribute from peaceful Switzerland, so happy and so fortunate in the midst of so much misery and destruction. Hundreds of orphans at a time could have stayed in the village, long enough maybe to forget some of the evil things they have seen.

Now he still has hope that the village may be built, even if not by the Swiss Government. He has given all his elaborate plans to another great lover of children, Lady Allen of Hurtwood, and she has brought them to England to see if she can interest our Government in Herr Fischli's ideas.

That charming film Marie Louise, recently seen in the West End, gave some idea of Fischli's children's village. His designs, now to be seen here, show in widespread detail how he has divided it into housing-groups and housing-units, with special workshops and hobby-rooms, as well as the classrooms and dining-halls, dormitories, laundries, gardens, and all else required for comfort and happiness.

Each housing-unit, the smallest subdivision of the village, takes 18 children and two or three adults. Thus the children would enjoy a kind of private life as well as a wider communal life, in most useful and beneficial contrast.

When Hans Fischli met Lady Allen recently he was disappointed but still determined. There are 600,000 war-orphaned in France alone. That was the kind of thought he kept in mind. He found in Lady Allen an enthusiasm equal to his own, and between the two of them the children's village may yet be achieved. Herr Fischli's plans are to go before an important International Research Council here.

### LADY BOUNTIFULS

GOOD works benefit outstandingly through the bequests of two good ladies, Miss Sophia Edmonds and Alice, Lady Ludlow.

Miss Edmonds, who was lady of the manor of Wiscombe Park, near Colyton in Devon, has left £200,000 to establish her beautiful house and estate as a convalescent and rest home for needy "gentlewomen who are engaged or have been engaged in professional or social work."

Lady Ludlow, millionairess and famous London hostess, has bequeathed considerable sums to a great number of charities, notably £50,000 to be used for the prevention and cure of blindness and deafness. A collector of beautiful things all her life, she also left her historical old lace to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and (apart from specific pieces bequeathed to Queen Mary) her collection of English porcelain to the National Trust.



### Young Editors

These Islington children are selecting and cutting out from newspapers and magazines pictures and articles which they will send to Baltimore, USA, to be made into scrapbooks illustrating life in Britain, for American children. In exchange American young people send their scrap pictures and articles to their Islington friends.

## EUROPE'S LOST PROPERTY OFFICES

A GIGANTIC task is being tackled by the Allied Authorities in Germany in finding and restoring to its rightful owners the vast quantity of property of all kinds stolen by the Nazis during the war. Never in history had looting been carried out on such a scale.

Even more important than the art treasures taken from the nations which the Germans overran is the heavy machinery pilfered and removed to Germany, for the liberated countries sorely need this back so that they may restore their shattered economic life.

To cope with this task, what are actually huge lost property offices have been established in various places in Europe. The governments of the plundered countries have been invited to send in their claims.

Thus, at the request of the Belgian Government, a search was made for a missing and badly needed machine for making rubber tyres. It was found in a Hanover factory. France lost much property, and British Pro-

perty Control officers found a French metal rolling mill in a German metal works near Aachen and restored it to France together with 500 of her burgled aircraft engines.

Strange things were taken by the Nazi robbers, and among these were Dutch meteorological and tidal records urgently needed for the compiling of new tide tables. These were found and restored with 20 wagon-loads of tin-dredging machinery for the Dutch East Indies found in a German railway siding.

Objects of art pilfered by the Nazis amount to hundreds of thousands, and the American Authorities have already found and assembled at different places over 100,000 precious and beautiful things, all stolen. Among them are the famous stained glass windows of Strasbourg Cathedral, found packed in 73 cases in a German salt mine.

The job of restoring all this property is just one part of the great United Nations' drive to build anew a just and ordered world.

## Vacation Work For Students

A RECENT report of the Imperial College of Science and Technology shows that last year about two and half times as many students as in 1941 availed themselves of the splendid scheme which enables students to gain practical experience during their long summer vacation. By means of this scheme students can spend from six to eight weeks gaining experience with various engineering, manufacturing, and scientific firms.

Last year 467 students of the Imperial College Union took advantage of this unique opportunity and they worked with 230 firms and scientific and technical undertakings.

Students at some of the firms receive apprentice rates of pay; others receive no pay, but some firms have worked out a regular course for the visiting students so that they may gain as wide an experience as possible of the particular firm's manufacturing or scientific processes.

The success of the scheme has depended of course on co-operation between the firms and the Imperial College. For their part the business concerns have been very glad to give practical help to the type of young men and women who are to be their future recruits.

The scheme has attracted interest abroad, and copies of the proceedings of the conference between the Industrial Representatives and the staff, students, and Governing Body of the College, which took place last month, have been asked for by several overseas educational and commercial bodies, such as the Australian Paper Manufacturers, Ltd, the Pennsylvania State College, the University of Madras, and others.

Working during holidays is not an idea that appeals to everyone, but the students at the Imperial College are men and women who are very earnest about their future professions.

## BEDTIME CORNER

### The Lonely Signal-Box



"How cold it must be for the poor signalman in that lonely signal-box," said Aunt Mary to Dennis as they crossed the railway bridge, "this north wind must blow right through it."

Dennis looked at the signal-box in the distance and agreed with her. He was a tender-hearted boy, and that evening he worried a lot about the signalman who had to stay for hours in that very exposed signal-box.

Next day the weather was still colder, and Dennis resolved to do a good turn to the signalman. Mother was busy at the village hall, so Dennis filled a vacuum flask with hot

tea, made some sandwiches, and hurried off through the fields to the signal-box.

On the way it began to snow, and when he reached the box there was quite a blizzard. He climbed the steps and tapped on the door. When the signalman opened it Dennis got a surprise. For inside a fire was glowing brightly in a stove on which a kettle was boiling, and a frying-pan sizzling.

The signalman, a grey-headed man, frowned at first, but his kindly face broke into smiles when Dennis explained.

"I'm afraid your auntie doesn't know much about signalmen," he chuckled, "I'm as warm as toast in here. But now you must stop and have tea with me," he went on. "It's strictly against regulations, but the superintendent will understand I can't send you away until the snow stops, and, anyway, the last train of the day has gone."

Dennis had one of the jolliest times he could remember. The signalman told him all about the big shining levers that worked the signals, and they had a delightful tea of bacon and sandwiches.

When Dennis reached home he had such a wonderful story to tell that his mother forgot to be angry with him for being so late.



The Children's Newspaper, January 26, 1946

7

## Charles Dickens's Newspaper

THE 21st of January is an auspicious date in the annals of Fleet Street, for it was on that day, just 100 years ago, that The Daily News (now the News Chronicle) first appeared.

The greatest of all the great names associated with The Daily News is undoubtedly that of Charles Dickens. It was his newspaper. He was its first editor, and it was with his high hopes and ideals that it began its career.

The Daily News was founded in an age in which the need for crusades was urgent. The wages of the working classes, especially in country areas, were desperately low, and the cost of bread so high that Sir Robert Peel had to risk his political life by abolishing the Corn Laws. In spite of the prosperity of our industries, multitudes of the people were ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, and victims of diseases that almost necessarily accompany such conditions.

His personal experience of poverty in childhood, supplemented by knowledge gained all over the country as an observant journalist, moved Dickens to

white-hot anger. The condition of children in poorer London and the industrial towns was often appalling, and Dickens reinforced his understanding of the subject by tapping the information gathered by welfare workers.

It was the remedying of evils such as these that he sought in The Daily News. But his paper was not to be restricted to recitals of gloom; it was to champion Liberal policies at home, and Liberty abroad. He had already shown where his sympathies lay when, during his first American tour, he had publicly denounced slavery in the United States at a time when feeling was as tense and divided as when, later, it brought the country to its terrible civil war.

So it was as a crusaders' journal that The Daily News came into being, under the guidance of a man who passionately loved his fellows, especially those who suffered, and sought redress, without setting class against class, but by a policy of education and social and industrial betterment for the advantage of all. But the Dickens who established the paper was sick and infirm at the time, experiencing great difficulty even with work not connected with the paper. As the editor of an important daily journal he was unsuccessful, and his editorship lasted only over 17 issues of the paper, with which, after the publication of his series of articles on Italy, his connection ended.

But his ideals survived, though it fell to other minds to express them. His newspaper marched on, through triumphs and through misfortunes, and ever with public-spirited men at the helm, gradually but surely establishing its place in the life of the people it championed.

Created in an age of dreadful social injustices, in a land of dark satanic mills, it has never ceased in its striving for "principles of progress and improvement of education, civil and religious liberty, and equal legislation." And if it has not yet seen a new Jerusalem built "in England's green and pleasant land," it has indeed witnessed the fulfilment of many of its early aims, seen many a dream come true; and journalists and famous men all over the world today speak with one voice in paying tribute to a great newspaper on a great occasion in its history.

### AMERICA HONOURS A BRITISH SCIENTIST

PROFESSOR IAN MORRIS HEILBRON, who was born in Glasgow, has received the highest American award in chemistry, the Priestley Medal. The Professor is a pioneer in the development of synthetic penicillin, and was scientific adviser to the Ministry of Production. This is the first time the medal has been given to a scientist outside the United States.

As leader of the Organic Chemistry Department of the Imperial College, London, Professor Heilbron and his expert assistants—as the CN reported recently—have discovered what kind of atoms and how many of each go to build up a penicillin molecule.

## OUR WATERLESS AREAS

WITH the passing of six years of gigantic national war effort, with all its wonderful feats of organisation and scientific skill, we all feel rather impatient at finding that many of the old petty problems, that could be so easily settled with a little effort on our part, are still with us.

One of these, to which the CN has often drawn attention, is the disgrace of many of our rural communities being without an adequate water supply. A recent case well illustrates how great the need still is for a National Water Board.

The people of the village of Borley in Essex have no other water supply than a pump on the village green. But when an Italian prisoners-of-war camp was established near their village an artesian well was at once sunk and pipes laid from it to the camp—for the prisoners.

The military authorities explained that the Geneva Convention insists that prisoners-of-war must be given a proper water supply. That was as it should be, but naturally the villagers thought it rather ironic that there is no convention prescribing a proper supply of pure water for them, and others in the same position.

It is really unworthy of our civilisation that in our small, highly-organised island, with its heavy rainfall, there should be citizens who still have to walk long distances to fetch their drinking, washing, and cooking water in pails, or depend on catching rainwater in tubs.

## EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

SOME interesting figures about employment in Britain's leading industries are given in the Ministry of Labour Gazette for December, 1945.

As compared with the middle of 1939, the numbers of people employed in the following industries in October, 1945, had increased considerably: metal manufacture, vehicles (including aircraft), engineering, ship-building, metal goods, chemicals, and tramways and omnibuses. The largest increase was in engineering (320,000). In nearly all the other principal industries there was a considerable decrease in the numbers employed in October, 1945.

Altogether, 12,425,100 people were employed in mid-1939 in the industries and services specified; in October, 1945, the total was 10,715,000.

The figures include only insured persons, but they may be taken as a fair guide as to industrial employment. The Ministry will continue to publish figures of actual employment month by month, and this will serve as a mirror of our industrial position.

### Outsize Lemons

IN an orchard of a sunny river flat in the North Island of New Zealand is a tree which produces lemons weighing 2½ lbs, and even more. The tree which produces these giant mouth-waterers was planted about ten years ago and has never been attended to or sprayed. It is about 12 feet high. The skin of the fruit is very thick, but, even so, each contains as much juice as three or four ordinary lemons.

## Wire and Wireless Wonders

OF the many little exhibitions held at the Charing Cross Underground Station, London, few have proved more popular than the one now presented by Cable and Wireless Ltd, which is open daily until February 3.

We are all interested in the work of the organisation which, during the war gave so many of us hope and comfort by keeping us in touch with our relatives and friends in the Forces. The gigantic scope of its operations and the varied scientific equipment of this world-wide British communications service is fascinatingly illustrated at this exhibition.

At the entrance the visitor is arrested by a giant revolving globe, 8½ feet in diameter, on which the Company's main cable and wireless routes are shown by lights; but perhaps the most popular exhibit is that which illustrates how messages are sent and received. Here visitors can send and receive a telegram which is marked "Exhibition Specimen." It actually travels only a few feet. For a girl works the transmission machine, which has a keyboard like a typewriter's, and at the other end of a table—representing a wireless journey of hundreds of miles through the ether—is the receiving apparatus, which resembles a tape machine, and from which issues the printed message.

Adjoining this popular exhibit is another showing how photos, pictures, and cartoons are sent by wireless. On the wall is a huge phototelegraphed picture of Field-Marshal Montgomery which has been enlarged 400 times, and on this the familiar dots of the wireless photo are very clear.

Below this are illustrations of how phototelegraphy is achieved. The photo to be wirelessed is placed on a revolving cylinder and there traversed by a pencil beam of light which enables light and shade on the photo to be converted into electrical impulses. At the receiving end the incoming signals direct a similar

beam on to a photographic film on another rotating drum.

Technically-minded visitors eagerly gather round the exhibit illustrating the methods of repairing under-sea cables, and an engineer is there to explain the wonderful machine which detects faults in a cable which may be three miles deep and hundreds of miles from the shore. In this exhibit is a full-scale Lucas grapnel used for picking up cable from the ocean bed.

Cable-layers must know the depth of the ocean, and another exhibit shows how the old plumbing by "swinging the lead" has been replaced by a marvellous method of finding the depth by electricity. The apparatus which does this is the Marconi Echometer. A model reveals how it works. High-frequency vibrations from the transmitter in a ship impart wave-motions to the water below. These signals travel to the bottom and are reflected back to a dial which shows the depth in fathoms.

From these scientific miracles the visitor turns to an exhibit dealing with the laying of the first Atlantic cable in 1866 by the Great Eastern, the biggest steamship of her day. There is a picture of the 25,000-ton Great Eastern and a reproduction of the first trans-Atlantic telegraph messages between Queen Victoria and the President of the United States. Queen Victoria's message of 49 words took 20 minutes to send by a hand-transmitter; today a 40-word message is transmitted in 21 seconds.

Since those days the sending of messages across the oceans has increased by giant strides, and in 1944 the Cable and Wireless Company transmitted 704,719,661 words at 1s 3d a word.

Cable and Wireless is a service of which the British nation may be justly proud.

## Don't let Colds hang on

You can't be really well if you have a cough or cold that's sapping your vitality, spoiling your sleep, ruining your digestion. Never let a cold hang on.

The best way to get rid of a cold properly is an old-fashioned recipe which has become so popular lately that most chemists now keep it made up ready for use. It's the "Parmint" recipe.

The very first dose of this Parmint Syrup will start to bring relief. Soon you'll find it going altogether. Then you'll realise just how poorly you've been.

By the way, this Parmint Syrup is grand for kiddies. It's absolutely safe and they really like the taste of it.

Be wise. Get a bottle of Parmint Syrup from your chemist to-day and keep it handy. 1/5 the bottle, Family size 2/10, including Tax.

NOTE.—If through shortage of bottles your chemist is out of Parmint Syrup, get a 3/11 bottle of Parmint Concentrated Essences and make up a big supply yourself.

MOTHER SAYS...

she owes her sturdy frame to Allenburys

Sturdy limbs and steady growth right from birth show the wisdom of choosing Allenburys. Made from fresh full-cream milk, suitably enriched and skilfully humanised to assure the greatest possible digestibility. Allenburys Milk Foods provide the best alternative to natural feeding.

A Practical Book on Baby Care is offered to every mother and mother-to-be upon request. Send 2d. in stamps to Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, E.2.

**Allenburys**

FOODS FOR INFANTS F39J



## Barry has boundless energy

He's a lively little fellow—brimming over with fun. It would be difficult to find a more sturdy, robust boy at his age.

Mother is proud of him and has always kept a watchful eye on his health. She well knows that when needed, a dose of 'California Syrup of Figs' will soon correct stomach upsets and regulate the system.

It is the natural treatment for children—the laxative they like. 'California Syrup of Figs' keeps them regular, well and happy.



**"California Syrup of Figs"**



# THE BRAN TUB

## Jacko is a Bit Light-Headed



"STOP that barking, I can't hear myself read," murmured Jacko as he strode home absorbed in his book and blissfully unaware that the basket containing the family's week-end food supply, which he had been carrying on his head, had been hooked off by an overhanging branch. At last Bouncer's frantic barking brought Jacko back to earth; he saw what had happened and turned a little pink at the mirthful chirps of the feathered onlookers.

### EASY MONEY

"How much do you make?" asked the judge of a street player who was being sued for payment of a debt.

"About four pounds a week, sir," was the reply.

"As much as that for playing a fiddle in the streets?" queried the judge in surprise.

"Not for playing, sir—for moving into the next street."

### Wheelbarrow Lore

As with most other things there is a right and a wrong way of handling a wheelbarrow.

Always spread the bulk of the weight evenly over the wheel end.

If it is put over the shafts it is very tiring to lift, and if it is too much to one side it will tip as you trundle.

### TONGUE TWISTER

Cissy snicked six thick thistle sticks.

### Spring Flowers in Winter

FROM ornamental trees and shrubs such as Almond, ornamental Peach, Persian Plum, Japanese Quince, Ribes, and Forsythia, cut small branches, taking care to secure those with plenty of flower buds on them. These buds are fatter and with blunter tips than those which produce leaves only.

Pare away the bark at the base of each stem for a few inches and then put the branches in jars of water. Keep in a warm room and soon you will have some beautiful sprays of blossom.

### A FISHY TALE

"Why do herrings have so many more illnesses than other fish?" inquired Teddy.

"Who says they do?" asked his mother.

"Well, the paper says that thousands upon thousands of them are cured every year."

### On the Links

NEW member of the golf club: Boy, how do you like my game?

Caddy, doubtfully: I suppose it's all right, sir, but I prefer golf.

### POOR PIGGY

IN a night fog a very large hog Strayed away and got lost in a bog—

Scarce a sorrier sight Could be seen when twas light Than this hog in a bog in the fog.

### Landscape Language

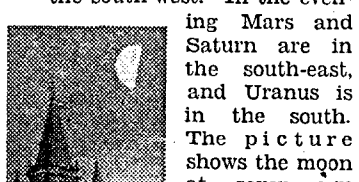
TOWN. Chester, the word for an Anglo-Saxon walled town built on a Roman military site, now comes only in place names such as Manchester, in the same way as stead, which means a fixed place of work or living, appears either in place names—for example, Hampstead—or in words like homestead.

By, a dwelling-place, survives in town names like Derby. Ham is a similar word and bury, which means a borough or a fortress, now occurs in place-names, as in Canterbury, while the Scottish form is burgh.

Thorp or thorp is a village, and minster, which once meant a monastery church, but which now usually refers to the cathedral which has developed from this, takes its place in names like Westminster. Stable or staple, meaning a market, is yet another word used in place names.

### Other Worlds

IN the morning Jupiter is in the south-west. In the evening Mars and Saturn are in the south-east, and Uranus is in the south.



The picture shows the moon at seven a.m. on Friday, January 25.

### Children's Hour

BBC programmes from Wednesday January 23, to Tuesday January 29.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 Frightfulness at the Theatre Royal. 5.30 Songs of Brazil. 5.50 Prayers. North, 5.30 Your Own Ideas.

THURSDAY, 5.0 The Cruise of the Flying Cloud; followed by a song recital. Northern Ireland and North, 5.0 The Greatest of All; followed by May Thurtle at the piano; and Important to Us.

FRIDAY, 5.0 The Gay Dolphin (Part 3). 5.45 Gramophone records.

SATURDAY, 5.0 Tunes from Cartoons; followed by Cotswold Wool; and Victor Newbury singing country songs. North, 5.0 A Nursery Sing Song; followed by Pencil and Paper; and Songs by the Three Semis.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Ford Castle. West, 5.0 Little Christina Rossetti; followed by The Goblin Market. 5.25 Hymn-singing.

MONDAY, 5.0 The West Country Singers; followed by Mary Lamp-dusa, a story. 5.35 Flower Bee—Girls v. Boys. North, 5.0 The Week's Programmes; followed by A Nursery Sing Song; Results of the Safety First Competition; and Wandering with Nomad.

TUESDAY, 5.0 How Mrs Tortoiseshell got her patched jacket; followed by Vice-Versa—a game on the gramophone. 5.40 Current Affairs. Midland, 5.0 Poems by Kate Greenaway; followed by Starting a Garden; Balloons with Chimneys; and Young Artists. North, 5.0 Salute to Adventurers. Welsh, 5.0 Serial in Welsh.

### FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

A Dangerous Sleeping-Place. The children had intended to feed the swans on the lake, but to their dismay they found the large stretch of water deserted.

"Never mind!" Don consoled his small sister Ann; "we will leave our crumbs for the birds."

"I expect they have been removed to winter quarters ashore," said Farmer Gray, hearing of the children's disappointment. "If we should have hard weather, ice is a grave danger to Swans because they sleep on the water, and if frozen into the ice they may die of starvation."

"Knowing this, considerate owners keep their Swans on land during winter, much to the big birds' disgust."

### Not Having Any

OLDEST inhabitant: The secret of long life, health and happiness, my boy, is hard work and plenty of it.

Modern Youth: Thank you, sir, but I am too honest to take advantage of another man's discovery.

### Parlour Posers

IF a little girl can make a necklace, how many beads would a shoe string?

If it takes a lawyer to frame a will, what will a picture-frame?

### AN OLD RHYME

O, THAT I was where I would be, Then would I be where I am not!

But where I am there I must be, And where I would be I cannot.

### Crowded Out

PROVINCIAL artist, appearing at a London show for the first time: The population here is very dense, isn't it?

Old comedian: Dense is no name for it—they can't understand my jokes.

### LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Work This Out  
The tunnel was  
1504 yards long.

|         |   |      |
|---------|---|------|
| MINI    | M | EMU  |
| ATOM    | I | IRON |
| T       | M | LARD |
| CAMEL   | T | E    |
| HOD     | M | PAR  |
| OC      | M | TOR  |
| DOMINIE | C |      |
| GOAD    | E | SAU  |
| END     | T | RYST |

### SAVINGS RHYMES



Old King Cole was a wise old soul  
Deep in his pocket he dug  
To save more money week by week  
And diddle the Squander Bug.

BUY  
SAVINGS  
STAMPS

### SAVINGS REASONS

Buying Savings Stamps at 6d., 2/6 and 5/- is the easy way to save.

They may be exchanged for National Savings Certificates or used to make deposits in the Post Office or a Trustee Savings Bank.

Savings up keep prices down.

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE

Bracing myself for the COMING DEMAND



**BASSETT'S**  
Original  
LIQUORICE  
ALLSORTS

Apologies to customers unable to obtain BASSETT'S due to Zoning

### DEPENDABLE and safe

Lixen is vegetable in composition and entirely devoid of unpleasant after-effects. Its natural action in promoting regularity of the system is produced by an extract of senna pods made gentle and palatable by a special process which removes harshness.

LIXEN ELIXIR in bottles 2/3, 3/11

LIXEN LOZENGES fruit flavoured in bottles 1/6

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